State party in now resolutely taking the field in septimes to the widespread and still spreading sentiment that demands complete change and remains that the only adequate relief and reparation of evils resulting from Democratic ascendancy for the past five rears. Deriving the frauds of the Democratic manageous, they come to name and elect the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Attorney-General, and a majority in each branch of the Legislature that are to be chosen this first, that loyal adherence by the Virginia Reputation is indispensable to harmony an interest party. It is not to be chosen the recognition party, it is organization in the recognition party, it is organization and recognition party, it is organization and recognition in the session of the majority of the country of the control of the majority of the country of the country

Fig. 7. That we are in favor of the speedy restora-Fourth, That we are in favor of the speedy restora-no of sliver to its full monetary functions by its full ad unlimited colnage at the National mints, and as step toward such action we recommend the coin-te of the maximum amount now provided for by law,

age of the maximum amount now provided for by law, age of the maximum amount now provided for by law, 24,000,000 per month.

Fifth, That our party will foster the oyster and fishing interests of our State and protect the natural rishing interests of our State and protect the natural oyster beds for the sole use of our people and will oyster beds for the sole use of our people and will oppose the transfer of these rights to any one, and oppose the transfer of these rights to any one, and especially to foreign fishermen, as advocated by President Cleveland in his message on the Canadian treaty.

Sixth, That we are for the repeal of all laws, State and municipal, whereby our farmers and truckers are required to pay special taxes for the sale of their products in the cities of the Commonwealth.

Seventh, That we proclaim as false the charge that the auccess of the Republican party of Virginia would endanger the social order and civilization of the State and place its ignorance and vice over intelligence and virtue. That our party demands only the security of itse, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all itse, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all itse, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all itse, liberty and the pursuit of happiness for all owellers in the Old Dominion, and that all shall be allowed to exercise their political, civil and religious relations in accordance with the highest civilization of the age: and.

Whereas, There is no other public question when

allowed to exercise their pointers.

relations in accordance with the highest civilization of the age: and

Whereas, There is no other public question which so directly and largely involves the progress and prosperity of Virginia and her people, nor so seriously concerns the good name of this Commonwealth as an honorable and conclusive settlement of the State debt, which the managers of the Democratic party for four years have had absolute power and favorable opportunity to do, and have meanwhile contented themselves with measures that have only embarrassed the creditors, entrapped many of our citizens into vexatious and ossily difficulties, and generally aggravated a situation already intolerable, and.

Whereas, The policy of those managers in the treatment of this grave and momentous issue has been to postpone and procrastinate, thereby adding millions to disabilities that hold in mortgage all the property in the state, and which in the end must be met and satisfied; and.

Whereas, It's known that there is an opportunity to effect the debt settlement so devoutly desired; therefore, the Republican party of Virginia solemnly pledges tiself.

Eighth, That if it be entrusted with the necessary

pletices itself.

Eighth, That if it be entrusted with the necessary power by the people it will settle the debt and the debt question wholly, finally and promptly, as it has full knowledge that it can do, upon terms that will not add to the annual burdens of the people, and will yet leave the Commonwealth ample means for the current expenses of a frugal administration, for a general maintenance of our admirable system of public free schools and for munificent provision for our charitable institutions and the care of our disabled soldiers.

abled soldiers.

The Republican party of Virginia points to its past records as surety for present promise and future fulfillment; more practical than sentimental, it addresses filment; more practical than sentimental. records as surety for present promise and future ful-filment; more practical than sentimental, it addresses the pockets as well as the patriotism of the people and is sure it is right. It will move straight on to victory, construing the evasive yet abusive cries, catch words and epithets of passion and prejudice as Democratic confessions of wrong and of merited defeat. Peace and good will for all.

At the conclusion of the reading and adoption of the platform, a resolution was adopted appointing a committee of ten to take steps to change the present plan of party organization. General Mahone was appointed on this committee. The

Mahone was appointed on this committee. The number of members of the State Central Committee was changed from three to five from each Congressional District.

Colonel William Lamb, of Norfolk, then arose and said the time had arrived to make nominations for the State ticket. In an eloquent speech, in which he declared his love for his native State and his own inability to accept any office within the gift of the people or of the President, he nominated for Governor General William Mahone. The nomination was seconded by S. Brown Allen, of Staunton. R. A. Paul, colored, of Richmond, who heretofore had been a prominent anti-Mahone Republican, also seconded the nomination. After the speeches General Mahone of his nomination. He was introduced to the Convention and accepted the nomination in a brief speech, in which he pledged the convention which had chosen him as its candidate for Governor, an active and resolute campaign. The convention then proceeded to complete its work. Frank P. Blair, of Wythe, nominated Colonel Campbell C. Slemp, of Lee County, for Lieutenant-Governor, and he was nominated by acclamation.

Captain Warren S. Lurty, of Harrisonburg: Robert M, Mayo, of Westmoreland, and Robert T.

acclamation.

Captain Warren S. Lurty, of Harrisonburg;
Robert M. Mayo, of Westmoreland, and Robert T.
Hubbard, of Buckingham, were placed before the
Convention for Attorney-General. The work of
the Convention was finished after midnight by the
nomination of Lurty by acclamation for AttorneyGeneral. The Convention then adjourned sine die.

William Mahone, of Petersburg, was born in South ampton, Va., in 1827, graduated from the Virginia Military Institute at the age of twenty, and became a civil engineer and constructor of the Norfolk and P civil engineer and constructor of the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad. He served in the Confederate army, having raised and commanded the 6th Virginia Regiment, and afterward being promoted to the rank of brigatier-general and major-general. At the close of the Civil War he returned to his old pursuits, and in a few years became president of a trunk line from Norfolk into Tennessee. In State politics he became a Readjuster, and thus was brought into affiliation with the Republicans, by whose help he was elected United States Senator for the six years ending in March, 1887. For some time past he has been chairman of the Virginia Republican State Committee.

A SPAN OF THE STEUBENVILLE BRIDGE FALLS. Steubenville, Ohio, Aug. 22 (Special).-At 5 o'clock his evening eighty feet of the channel span of the Steubenville bridge fell down upon six gondola cars completely blocking the tracks. Forty men were em-ployed on the top of the tresling, but all had a miraculous escape from instant death. "Barney" Gal-aher and David Hall were cut about the head.

THE GALENA TO START FOR HAYTI. THE GALENA TO START FOR HATTI.

The officers and crew of the sloop-of-war Galena were only yesterday in making neeparations for leaving the navy yard. Orders had been received from Acting Secretary of the Navy Walker that the stores and ammunition must all be on board and the vessel ready to sail for Havit at noon to-day. It is doubtful, however, if she leaves the navy yard before to-morrow. She will go direct to Port-au-Prince, and if the condition of affairs there is such that one vessel may nonerty protect the American the that one vessel may properly protect the American berests, the Kearsarge will return North. The following a the officers of the Galena: Commander George W. are the efficers of the Galena: Commander George W. Sumner; Lieutenant W. J. Barnette, executive officer; Lieutenant A. B. Speyers, navigator; Lieutenants W. S. Hüghes and Abrander Sharp; Ensigns W. J. Maxwell, T. C. Fenton and J. W. Oman; Naval Cadets J. F. Hubbard, W. M. Crose, A. H. Robertson, C. B. Morsen and Julius Prochaska; Surgeon J. G. Ayers, Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall; Chief Engineer D. P. McCartney, Assistant Engineers William S. Smith and J. S. McKeon; Paymester J. R. Martin, First Lieutenant of Marines T. N. Wand.

FARMER" MILLER WINS.

HE IS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR MEETING OF ANOTHER WORLD'S FAIR COM-GOVERNOR OF NORTH DAKOTA.

IN HIS NOMINATION-THE RACE

FOR CONGRESS.

IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Fargo, N. D., Aug. 22 .- At 7 o'clock to-night John Miller, of Richland County, familiarly known as "Farmer" Miller, was nominated as the candidate for the first Governor of North Dakota by the Re-publican State Convention, in session here. The nomination was made on the first ballot by a vote the Farmers' Alliance, whose candidate Miller was, indicative of the great interest taken in the It was a lively but good-natured contest. The convention was not called to order for the day's work until 1:30. The friends of E. S. Tyler, of Fargo. the candidate opposed to Miller, knew that it would be 2 close contest, and all sorts of schemes were brought out by one faction or the other to gain an advantage. Every point was closely contested. The Miller faction controlled the Credentials Committee. and they finally secured the adoption of the majority report, admitting both contesting delegations with half a vote for each member.

There was a lively contest over the of a permanent chairman. selection A. Williams represented Tyler and M. N. Johnson Miller. The vote was taken amidst wild excitement. Several counties changed their vote just before the result of the ballot was announced. The result was questioned, and a ballot for verification was asked for. Delegates by the dozen were upon their feet and a scene of wild disorder followed. As the ballot was first recorded, Williams, the Tyler candidate, was elected. The opposition, however, insisted upon a verification of the vote, and it was so ordered. The verification changed the result somewhat, but the chair announced 130 votes for Williams and 126 for Johnson. Then came another scene of wild disorder. Men ran all over the hall and yelled like Indians. The vote was declared incorrect. When order had been somewhat restored the chairman appointed G. B. Winship and G. S. Ball to foot up the totals. The ballot as finally announced gave Johnson 131 and Williams 130. Johnson was declared elected. The Millerites then went to work with a will.

Delegate McComber, of Richland, presented Miller's name to the convention, and more than a dozen counties seconded the presentation. Then Colonel W. C. Plummer, the famous silver-tongued orator of Dakota, presented Tyler's name. At 6:20 o'clock a roll-call by counties for the nomination for Governor was ordered. It soon became evident that Miller would be the nominee and the utmost enthusiasm prevalled. Before the roll-call was finished the nomination was made unanimous. Miller had received 160 votes and Tyler 101. An adjournment was then taken until 8:30 to-night.

It has been an exciting day even for the North Dakota campaigners, who revel in a red-hot political fight. The sun rose on a situation entirely different from that of the day before. Yesterday Harrison Allen and the combine thought they hel dihe controlling interest in the convention. Allen was sure of the nomination for Governor. The friends of Miller showed their hands when they elected the temporary chairman by a clean majority. This knocked out the keystone of the combination. Allen withdrew in Tyler's favor, but Miller, the Farmers' Alliance man, was in the race to stay. The substitution of Tyler for Allen may be credited to Alexander McKenzie, of Bismarck, who is by all odds the slickest politician in North Dakota. It was very evident that Allen was beaten, and in the evening General

politician in North Dakota. It was very evident that Allen was beaten, and in the evening General Allen formally withdrew from the contest. It had been already agreed by the leaders that the expublic examiner, E. S. Tyler, of Fargo, should be the candidate for Governor. His name was presented to the caucus and accepted. Then the combination was extended to Spencer, of Walsh, for Congress; John Bray, of Grand Forks, for Auditor; Booker, of Pembina, for Treasurer; Flittle, of Traill, for Scertary of State, and Corils, of Grand Forks, for one of the Supreme Court judges. Lord, of Devil's Lake, withdrew from the race for Congress.

The Congressional fight will be an interesting contest. A week ago there were about twenty men who were willing to run the race for Congress. One after another has been "scratched," until now only three candidates with any show of success are in the field. These men are Spencer, Lounsberry and Hansbrough. Their strength is in the order in which their names are given. A committee was appointed by Mr. Miller's friends to choose between Hansbrough and Spencer, Lounsberry not being considered in the matter as he had no block of delegates to offer, but on looking the field over it was found that among those supporting Miller there were fifty-five who preferred Lounsberry, twenty were for Hansbrough and the Spencer detachment numbered but fifty-six. Therefore it was regarded as unjust to discriminate between the three candidates, and the committee refused to make a suggestion. Of course, Hansbrough's vote will be increased by the admission of the several contested delegates, and should Spencer be withdrawn he will come very near a nomination.

John Miller was born near Dryden, N. Y., forty

John Miller was born near Dryden, N. years ago. He was raised on a farm and educated in the common schools of the county. In early man-hood he engaged in mercantile business in Dryden as a clerk and has since been more or less extensively engaged in such business for himself, except during late years. Mr. Miller has lived an eventful career, but has always enjoyed a reputation for strict in tegrity and uprightness, In 1880 he came to Dakota as an employe of the Dwight Farm and Land company, with headquarters at Dwight, Richland Company, with headquarters at Dwight, Richland County. Mr. Miller's political career began in 1885, when "The Wahpeton Globe" began booming him for the Territorial Council. Up to that time he had never thought of holding a political office. He made a good tecord in the Territorial Council, and through his brusque and vigorous, yet polite, manner won the esteem of his associates, and through the peculiar condition of North Dakota politics he at once became a popular, though unwilling, candidate for Governor of the new State.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET IN MONTANA. Anaconda, Mont., Aug. 22.-The Republican State Convention in session to-day, after long and careful deliberation, nominated the following ticket: Member of Congress, T. H. Carter, of Helena; for Governor, T. C. Power, of Helena; Lieutenant-Governor, J. E. Rickards, of Butte. The ticket is considered so far unusually strong.

MR. HILL MAKING UP HIS STATE TICKET

THE GOVERNOR GOING TO PLATTSBURG TO CON-SULT WITH SMITH M. WEED.

Albany, Aug. 22 (Special).-Democratic politics in Albany are badly mixed. Governor Hill is worried, as are also Attorney-General Tabor and Controller Wemple. Something, they feel, must be done, and that quickly, to stem the steadily rising tide of dis-cord. From all quarters comes the news that every person who was implicated in any manner in the Assembly ceiling scandal must be relegated to private life. No one appreciates the significance of this up-rising more than Governor Hill does, and he has desided, it is said, to withdraw his support from Tabor and Wemple, and is casting about for eligible candidates for their places. To day he went to Plattsburg to fish in Lake Champlain, his friends said, but others say that his mission is to complete the overtures of peace to Smith M. Weed which he began by giving Plattsburg the only normal school of the several voted by the Legislature. Mr. Weed is a power in Demoeratic politics in Northern New-York, and Hill desires

Tabor and Wemple, whom Mr. Hill influenced, it is said, to give the contract for the State printing to James B. Lyon, Edward Murphy's man, notwithtanding the fact that Mr. Lyon's bid was not the lowest, and the law says the work must be given to the lowest bidder, are to be sacrificed. But this is not a difficult task for David B. Hill. He "makes no bones" over ridding himself of a man for whom he has no further use. He has taken counsel with lead ing Democrats on their way home from the General committee meeting, and the sentiment being that it

Committee meeting, and the sentiment being that it would be fatal to the interests of the ticket to place either Tabor or Wemple on it, he has decided upon John Foley, of Saratoga, for Attorney-General, and will ask smith Weed about the nomination.

For Controller two names are mentioned, Jacob A. Cantor and Thomas C. Benedict. Mr. Cantor does not want the office of Secretary of State. That of Controller would give him plenty of work and considerable prominence, and would put him in line for the nomination for Governor in 1890. Diedrich Willers, the present Deputy Secretary of State, who filled the office of Secretary of State under Governor Robinson, will probably be sejected as the Democratic nomines to succeed Mr. Cook.

DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION. Troy, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The Franklin County Re-publicans have chosen the following delegates to the State Convention: J. H. Moffit, William C. Stevens, O. P. Ames, H. H. Hill, Thomas A. Sears, Fayette Langdon and John W. Litt'ejohn.

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 22.-The Allegany County Re publican Convention, held at Friendship to-day, unaninously adopted resolutions favoring the renomination of Senator J. Sloat Fassett, of Chemung County, and pledging him hearty support. The delegates to the State Convention selected are A. B. Cotroil, George H. Blackman, Frank Sullivan Smith, W. J. Gleitt, Hamilton Ward, F. A. Robbins, Newton Philips and W. E. Hammond.

TO CHOOSE THE SITE,

A LIVELY FIGHT IN THE CONVENTION ENDS MR. ASTOR'S VIEWS ABOUT GROUNDS, AND HOW TO SELECT THEM-NEED OF PROMPT ACTION -AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

The World's Fair Committee on Site and Buildings, one of the most important of the committees appointed by the Mayor to carry on the work of preparing for the proposed Exposition, held its initial meeting yesterday in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. The fact that only three of the members of the committee were absent is of itself project by the men who have consented to assume the arduous labors and grave responsibilities of the project. But the proceedings themselves showed even more clearly the interest they take in it and the energy which they are disposed to give to the great undertaking. The most gloomy sception could not doubt that such a project in the hands of such representative, energetic business men was sure to be a success.

It was just 3:30 o'clock, the time fixed for th meeting of the committee, when the Mayor entered the room, which was already well filled with men whose names are familiar to the public. Walking directly to the desk, the Mayor rapped for order

It was, the Mayor said, a high honor that had been conferred upon him by the General Committee in selecting him to call to order so representative a body of business men. It was not necessary for him to say anything in the way of encouragement at that time, as so much had been said in the news. papers as to leave nothing for him to add. He requested Secretary Speer to call the roll of the committee, and the following responded to the call of their names:

John T. Agnew, Cornelius N. Bliss, ex Mayor Edward Cooper, J. J. C. Clarke, Roswell P. Flower, Samuel Gompers, ex-Controller Andrew II. Green, Richard M. Hunt, John H. Starin, William Waldorf Astor, John Bogart, Charles F. Chandler, John D. Crimmins, Charles A. Dana, John Foord, ex.Mayor W. R. Grace, Henry Hilton, George Jones, Arthur Lary, Isidor Straus, Henry R. Towne and George Warner. Those absent were James Gordon Bennett, Joseph Pulitzer and D. Willis James. A ripple of applause as the end of the roll-call was reached seemed to indicate that the committeemen were congratulating themselves on so full an attendance at the first meeting.

John T. Agnew was the first committeeman to make a motion toward effecting an organization. He arose to move that Roswell P. Flower be made the chairman of the committee, and he briefly advocated his election to the place, to which, he said, he would bring unquestioned ability and integrity. Ex-Controller Andrew H. Green was quickly on his feet when Mr. Agnew sat down. It seemed to Mr. Green that it would be eminently proper to have as chairman of the committee a man who had been one of the originators of the project of holding a World's Fair, and who had given encouragement to it by his voice, his pen, and by his purse. He would therefore place in nomination Charles A. Dans, of "The Sun." Ex-Mayor Grace had begun to second this nomination before the applause that followed Mr. Green's remarks had ceased. He was glad to second the nomination, he said, because he knew of no man who was more certain to fill the office with more taste, tact and ability. Mr. Flower, who was himself a nominee, begged leave also to second the nomination of Mr. Dana, as a man who had done much toward crystallizing public opinion on the question of the World's Fair. "Besides," Mr. Flower added, " he lives in New-York all the year round, and I don't."

Mr. Dana tried to protest against his nomination, but the Mayor would not give him an opportunity, and before anything could be said the Mayor had put the question and taken the vote, which elected Mr. Dana unanimously. Mayor shook hands with and congratulated Mr. Dana, and escorted him to the chair.

"I am profoundly grateful to you," said Mr. Dana, when he had reached the desk, " for the kindness with which you have received my nomination, and particularly to Messrs. Green, Grace and Flower, all of whom were my candidates for the place. You have left me no alternative but gratefully to accept the nomination. Gentlenen, what is your further pleasure?"

men, what is your further pleasure?"

Mr. Green set the ball of business rolling by offering a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the committee that it was expedient at once to organize a limited liability corporation under the corporation act of 1875, known as the Business Corporation Act, for the purposes of carrying on the proposed Exposition of 1892.

Mr. Towne said that in his opinion this resolution did not come under the head of the business within the scope of the committee. There was a Committee on Finance and one on Legislation, he said, to look after such affairs. It would be just as proper for the Committee on Permanent Organization to make suggestions to this committee.

Mr. Hitton said something han-inaulantly of which only the words "killed by speculation" were distinctly heard, and Mr. Bliss retorted smartly: "There was no speculation at that time, sin," and the subject dropped.

Mr. Cooper and Mr. Flower both opposed binding the committee at the outset either for or against any situation. After Mr. Hitton said something han-inaulantly of which only the words "killed by speculation" were distinctly heard, and Mr. Bliss retorted smartly: "There was no speculation at that time, sin," and the subject dropped.

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The committee at the outset either for or ganization to make suggestions to this committee as for this committee to make recommendations to the committees on Finance and Legislation. He thought it would be better for each committee to confine itself to the business for which it was specially organized. Ex-Mayor Cooper also opposed the resolution, because to the Finance Committee was left the responsibility of formulating a plan for raising the necessary money, because the city of New-York was prevented by law from advancing money to a private corporation, and because it was premature to discuss the question. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Bliss also opposed the resolution on similar grounds, and it was finally voted that it be " laid on the table." This effectually disposed of it.

Mr. Grace moved that John Foord be chosen the secretary of the committee. It was essential, he thought, that some member of the committee should be selected to fill the office, and Mr. Foord was in every way capable. Mr. Cooper moved as an amendment that Mr. Foord be made temporary secretary. The work of the office would doubtless be very heavy, and it was obvious that it would have to be done by a paid official. Mr. Crin mins said a permanent secretary should be selected at once, as the work would begin with this meeting. Mr. Foord arose to say that he was willing to act as a stop-gap until a permanent secretary should be selected, but he could not, under any circumstances, as a member of the committee, accept an office to which remuneration was attached. A vote being taken on the amendment,

Mr. Foord was elected temporary secretary, Mr. Staria moved that an executive committee of seven be appointed by the chair, of which the chairman and secretary of the committee should be members ex-officio. Mr. Towns moved an amendment that instead of an executive committee tee, two sub-committees be appointed, one to be known as a sub-committee on site and the other as a sub-comm tree on buildings, the former to consist of ten and the latter of six members. In this way, he said, the work of the committee could be divided and greatly facilitated. The amendment gave rise to a proteasted and somewhat animated discussion, developing strong opposition to the proposition. Mr. Flower thought that before any sub-committees were appointed every member of the full committee should personally examine every available site around the city, so as to be able to vote intelligently. He was anxious that the work of the committee should discredit those people who had declared that the Mayor could not get together twenty-five men so honest that the real estate men " could not get 'em."

Mr. Green supported the amendment, and wanted o know if Mr. Flower, as a member of Congress, would refuse to vote to crect a building on Mos quito Creek until every member of the House of Representatives had personally examined the site. Mr. Flower retorted that he did not himself own a bit of real estate on Manhattan Island, but he did not propose to vote for any site until he had

personally examined it.

Mr. Astor said that wherever the site was, it was obvious that it must comprise a tract of hundreds of acres, which must be secured free of charge. It must not be a tract to be obtained for



hire if the committee wished to evade invidious criticism. It must, too, be a site on a water-front, eccessible to shipping and one easy of access by rail transportation lines. Moreover, it must be one capable of being beautified by trees and lawns, and with room enough for the great buildings to be erected. He had heard Governor's Island mentioned as a desirable site, but it was evidently far too small for the purpose. Mr. Astor felt convinced that the only available sites istor felt convinced that the only available sites cere those to be found on either the east or west ides of the great public parks in Westehester ounty, and he thought every member of the com-aittee should go personally and inspect them. Mr. Towne hoped that at least a sub-committee

on buildings would be appointed. Such a com-mittee could collate facts as to the probable cost of the buildings, their dimensions, etc. In fact, he had been asked to advocate this course by a member of the Finance Committee, which was at the outset of its labors confronted by the question of cost. Mr. Bliss and others who opposed the amendment thought this work could be done by an executive committee, such as was proposed by Mr. Star n. On the vote which was then taken the amendment was lost, and Mr. Star ns motion

was adopted.

Mr. Towne then moved that a sub-committee on buildings, to consist of five members, be appointed by the chair. In advocating his motion he said that the utmost haste was necessary in order to carry cut the project. In all previous great expositions, he said, over forty months of preparation were required, excepting in the case of the Centennial, which required thirty-seven months, and then there was scarcely time to commonths, and there there was scarcely time to com-plete the arrangements. Only thirty-two months were left in which to get up this exposition, which was intended to be greater than all the others. It was for the purpose of hastening the work that he offered his motion. The motion was not sec-onded, however, and it died a natural death. Mr. Crimmins offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved. That his Honor the Mayor be authorized to having the facilities to visit the present Paris Exposition, an invitation to report to this committee, or to himself, any

Mr. Clarke moved that Andrew ii. Green be chosen treasurer of the committee. Mr. Green declined to serve, and John I. Agnew was unanimously elected. Mr. Leary moved that each member of the com-

mittee a sess himself and pay into the treasury \$100 for current expenses of the committee. This was adopted without debate. Mr. Bitss onered a resolution, declaring it to be the sense of the committee that no proposition should be considered which had for its object the selection of a site in Central Park. Popular opinion, he said, was against using the Park for

any such purpose, and, besides, it was the selec-tion of Central Perk as a site that killed the pro-posed exhibition in 1883.

This remark brought Mr. Hilton to his feet with a jerk. His face was flushed and wore an angry expression as he exclaimed: "I must take exception to that language as chairman of the committee of 1883 having that matter in charge. That committee did not select Central Park as a site and the project was not killed in any such

Mr. Bliss also looked somewhat flushed as he re toried: "I beg the gentleman's pardon, but there was another committee after Mr. Hilton had retired, which committee did decide on Contral

appointed Messrs. Starin and Chandler in their places.

The question of committee headquarters having arisen, Mr. Bliss offered the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, the Editor of "The Times" offered rooms in the new structure on Park Row, and Mr. Hilton offered accommodations in the Stewart Building. The question was finally referred to the Executive Committee, and the committee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

A meeting of the Executive Committee was held immediately, at which Mr. Flower was elected chairman. It was decided that the secretary, Mr. Foord, should select the most convenient of the headquarters offered, and that a meeting of the committee should be held at 3 p. m. on Monday.

Eugene Bloodgood Beebe sent a financial suggestion to the Mayor yesterday approving the plan of Mr. Seligman, with some changes. He thinks that the city should guarantee both the principal and interest of the World's Fair indebtedness, and that the rate of interest should be 5 per cent. The city now pays 2 1-2 per cent interest.

Henry Solomon sent a letter to the Mayor telling him what a fine town New-York was to hold an exposition in.

exposition in.

Arthur Hollich, secretary of the Torrey Botanical Club, wrote urging the formation of a botanical garden in connection with the grounds of the World's Fair. He says: "Such a garder the World's Fair, a scientific spirit, be no

Arthur Hones, exceeding the formation of a botanical garden in connection with the grounds of the World's Fair. He says: "Such a garden would, if managed in a scientific spirit, be not only an attraction for the time being, but a permanent memorial of the occasion.

Ex-Mayor Franklin Edson wrote accepting his appointment as a member of the Committee on Legislation.

J. W. Ryckman, president and general manager of the International Maritime Exhibition, to open next November in Boston, writes in support of the claims of New-York City to the World's Exposition, and offering his services in the work of organization.

Robert A. Cheschrough suggests a site on the Sound, including Oak, Leggests and Barretto's Point's and the adjacent islands.

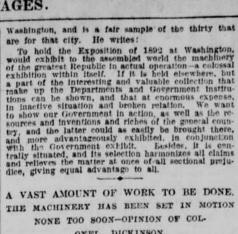
John D. Elwell writes of the beauties of Concy Island as a site for the Exposition. The Concy Island point is going to be sold soon, and Mr. Elwell thinks it would be an excellent thing for the city to buy it in for the Fair. This suggestion was turned over to the Committee on Site and Buildings, which will take charge of all the maps and plans when they are in shape to be presented.

A committee of citizens of Pelham Manor presented a full plan for the holding of the Exposition at Pelham Bay Park, setting forth the advantages of the park as a site. The committee which presented the claims of this site are Richard H. Allen. Robert C. Black, Benjamin F. Corlies, Robert R. Haydock, F. Carles Merry, James F. Secor, jr., James M. Townsend, jr., W. D. Baker, David J. K. Carson. Charles R. Gillette, Dr. C. F. Haywood, Henry B. B. Stapler, Henry W. Tatt and Charles W. Hann.

THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF WASHINGTON. REPRESENTATIVE SOUTHERNERS THINK THE EXPOSITION OF 1892 SHOULD BE HELD THERE.

Baltimore, Aug. 22.- "The Manufacturers' Record,"

wishing to learn the sentiment of the people of the South as to the most desirable place for holding the Exposition of 1892, recently wrote to the Governors of the Southern States, to a number of Southern Congressmen, and to the Mayors of the leading cities of the South, asking them for their views upon the sub-Of thirty-three replies so far received and published in this week's issue, thirty strongly urge the National Capital as, above all other cities, the place for the Exposition; one favors New-York, one Chicago and one St. Louis, with Washington as the second choice. The letter of Governor Taylor, of Tennessee,



A VAST AMOUNT OF WORK TO BE DONE. THE MACHINERY HAS BEEN SET IN MOTION ONEL DICKINSON.

Colonel A. G. Dickinson, formerly manager of the New-York Life Insurance Company, when seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, expressed his views on the organization of the World's Fair. Colonel Dickinson served for some time as an international juror making the awards at the Paris Exposition, and in that capacity had an opportunity of studying the manner of organizing and managing the great fair now in progress at Paris.

In order to show the development of the idea first

presented to the minds of the French people in regard to their Exposition, the length of time spent in preparations for it and the methods employed in devisi establishing the financial arrangements, he said that as early as the 1st of August, 1885, a credit was opened of 100,000 francs to the Minister of Commerce preparatory studies. On April 3, 1886, the Ministers Commerce and Industry and of Finance presented a project of law which arranged for a system of organization by the Government, with the oncurrence and indorsement of a society of guaranty. After various preliminaries the project assumed shape and substance by its adoption by the Municipal Council of Paris and the setting aside of the Champs de Mars as the site. "The ways and means of obtaining the money for

our Exposition being understood," added Colonel Dickinson, "and the plans of the Government being thoroughly indersed by a society of guaranty (which society will afford our millionaires an opportunity to show their public spirit and patriotic devotion), a great struggle will come to a close, which without the support of the Government might be endless. The way is then opened for the plans of the Exposition, | western situation and the 15-cent all-round rate is the selection of a site, the nomination of a jury to judge plans and projects proposed; the offering of prizes for architectural, mechanical and engineering plans for buildings, etc. At Paris it was at once estallished as a fact that the amount necessary for the great Exposition was 43,000,000 francs. amount, the Government agreed to furnish 17,000,000 francs, the city of Paris 8,000,000 francs and the Society of Guaranty 18,000,000 francs. But let the people of this country look closely to the fact that the French Exposition is a Government affair and our Exhibition, to be successful, must be organized and conducted upon the same basis, or rather in general terms that is my opinion, a conclusion at which I have arrived after a close study of the

"Then comes the nomination of at least three general directors, one for the works, one for exploitation, and one on finance. All this had been done in Faris as early as July 28, 1886, and the exhibition, be it Femembered, was opened on May 6, 1880. We need in this country as much time as they had in Francs, and that was a little over four years and a half; and should our exhibition be opened in May, 1892, we will have only about two years and nine months, dating from the first conception of the undertaking. We are rapid workers beyond a doubt; we can do as much as other people in the same time; but if it is the intention of our people interested in this matter and having charge of it, to do more in two and three-quarter years than the French people did in four and a half years, they will have no time to lose. The French Exhibition was not actually ready for opening on May 6, but it had to be opened and the work went bravely on, and much of it was unfinished when I left Paris about July 20." "Then comes the nomination of at least three

NO COMPROMISE IN THE FLACK CASE.

BOTH SIDES DENY PUBLISHED REPORTS THAT A SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN MADE.

It may be safely said that the statements with which the air was filled yesterday, whether based upon positive assertion or mere rumor, that the Flack case had been compromised and settled, are without any foundation in fact. The main-stay of this story was a reported interview with Mrs. Samuel D. Bingham, the niece of Mrs. Flack, who brought her aunt down to New-York from the country hotel near Newburg to her husband's house, No. 322 East Eighty-fifth-st. Speaking to a Tribune reporter, Mrs. Bingham said yesterday: "The statement which represents me as declaring that I had done Park, and of which committee I was myself a member. It was that decision, I am convinced, that killed the project."

Menuments and of which committee I was myself a member and because she had made a with my aunt because she had made a and herewith give notice that we will reduce the 60-compromise with Sheriff Flack against the advice of cellil local rate, Chicago to St. Paul, to a 15-cent basis Mr. Hilton said something half-inaudibly of hich only the words "killed by speculation" compromise with Sheriff Flack against the advice of hich only the words "killed by speculation" in other words, we will conform exactly to Judga She will make none. The report that she had been enticed away from us and had been prevailed upon to agree to a settlement which her counsel did not approve is equally false. My aunt has not passed a night away from our house since she came to us. I am as sure of it as I am of anything in the world that she will do nothing without the advice of her counsel and her best friends, and nobody need have the slightest fears on that point." Mrs. Bingham's manner was that of a thoroughly indignant woman whose patience had been wholly exhausted.

The same sort of news came from the other side.

At the sheriff's office the story of a settlement was denied without reserve. William Flack was one of the Sheriff's earliest visitors yesterday, and Civil Justice Monell came soon after. William made several trips between the Sheriff's office and the law office of ex-Judge Fullerton, and Justice Monell came and returned often to his own office in the Stewart Building. A Tribune reporter saw the Justice near the close of business hours. In reply to a question as to the reported settlement of the case, he said: "It was my purpose to say nothing more about this matter until it came into court, but I have no hesitation in branding the story of a compromise as wholly without foundation. I have no expectation of seeing it settled

Treadwell Cleveland, Mrs. Flack's counsel, seemed much annoyed at the statement, so positively made, that Mrs. Plack had been decoyed away from her counsel and friends, and hurried into an ill-considered

counsel and friends, and hurried into an ill-considered and one-sided agreement in which she had signed away her well-known advantages. Nothing of the kind, he said, had happened.

Ex-Judge Fullerton was by no means gratified with the statements which made him a party to the head-winking business said to have been played upon Mrs. Flack, whereby her natural affection for her son was reach to induce her to give up her rights and sign a legal paper forfoiting her claims upon the Sheriff and his estate.

"I utterly repudiate such a settlement," he said, as fixed fring. He will be found fair and manly honorable thing. He will be found fair and manly and straightforward all through this business." Mr. Fullerton was plainly expecting an early movement on the part of Mrs. Flack, and repeated his previous statement that he was ready for it. Many other stories, which had found their way into print as to the evidence which had been filed with Refree Meeks's report, were declared by the lawyers on both sides to rest solely upon somebody's imagination.

PAMAGE BY RAIN AND LIGHTNING.

Baldwin, Wis., Aug. 22.—During a thunderstorm early Tuesday morning the store-building owned by early Tuesday morning the store-building owner by Henry Frantz, at Hersey, was struck by lightning. It entered a room over the store occupied by M. Devine and wife, struck the bed, and passed under their heads, between the springs and mattress, leaving the occupants uninjured; then passed down into the store and out through the front windows, breaking store and or glass. The siding is torn from the building in several places. During the same storm, Patrick Ricket, an old gentleman living alone near Hersey, was struck by lightning and killed.

Mayville, N. D., Aug. 22 .- A heavy wind and rain storm occurred here. It blew down some buildings and scattered wheat shocks all over. A school house west of Portland was blown down, and several farm west of Portland was blown down, and several farm buildings in its vicinity were also thrown into splinters. All heavy grain was lodged and great damage was done to shocked grain. On Murphy's farm, six miles north of Mayville, the lightning struck a shanty in which several men were, killing John Anderson out-right. His farm is near Stillwater. Two other men were severely shocked, but soon recovered. Unless favorable weather comes soon a great deal of the grain will be damaged to a considerable extent.

AN ELEVATED ROAD FOR ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Aug. 22.—The building of the St. Louis elevated railroad is now assured beyond question. For three days past New-York capitalists, accompanied by civil engineers and experts, have been here, and under the guidance of Colonel S. F. Scott, one of the originators of the enterprise, have surveyed the route and made the pec-sary inquiries to satisfy themselves as to the desirability of the investment. Among the capitalists who will furnish the \$7,000,000 to construct the road are Albert Sietthelmer. Ernest Thalman and Edward Lauterbach, of New-York, and Adolphus Bourano, of Philadel-

Shrewsbury Tomatoketchup is made from the pure juice of the Chili Tomate. If you want to feel hungry and enjoy your food, use Shrewsbury. So pure and wholesome.

CATAKILL MOUNTAINS HOTEL KAATERSKILL Will positively remain open until

September 12. Parlor cars for Kaaterskill on trains leaving foot of West 42d-st., N. Y. (West Shore R. R.), 9 and 11:30 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., and (on Saturdays only) 1:15 P. M., leaving Jay-st. 20 minutes earlier. Excursion tickets for sale by Saturday special train, leaving 1:15 P. M., good until Monday mornings, at reduced rates.

W. F. PAIGE, KAATERSKILL P. O., N. Y.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

JUDGE COOLEY'S HEAVY HAND

HE GIVES AN OPINION THAT DISMAYS THE WESTERN ROADS. EXCITEMENT IN THE MEETING OF THE WEST.

ERN FREIGHT ASSOCIATION-THE ROADS AGREEING ON A REDUCTION IN THE ST. PAUL-CHICAGO LOCAL RATE. THE TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Chicago, Aug. 22.-The mighty hand of Judge

Cooley, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, descended to-day on the turbulent Northwestern roads, and smote them sorely. In trying to avoid the blow, the roads escaped Scylla only to strike Charybdis, the net result being that a local rate of 15 cents per 100 pounds, first-class, will be in effect to-morrow morning between Chicago and St. Paul, The cut of the Burnington and Northern on a proportion of the through rate from 60 to 15 cents, Chicago to St. Paul, was the most sensational cut of the year; but as the local rate was kept at 60 cents, earnings would not be largely decreased, as but little through traffic went by rail to St. Paul. The reduction of the local rate, and for that matter of the through rate also, to a 15-cent basis means a reduction in gross freight earnings of 75 per cent. As aircady mentioned in these dispatches, heroic measures seemed the only cure for the complicated Northmorally certain to kill or cure.

The morning session of the Western Freight Association witne ed only a vain wrangle over the question, and an adjournment was taken until 3 p. m. to give Chairman Fairthorn an opportunity to consult with Judge Cooley in regard to the situation. The result was read to the association by Chairman Fairthorn, and proved the biggest bombshell ever exploded in an American railroad meeting. Judge Cooley's opinion was as follows: First-The tariff which the Chicago, Burlington and

Northern has put into force is nothing but a local tariff. It is not a joint tariff, and nothing can be a joint tariff. in which the lines do not unite. Therefore, every time the change on a local consignment is different from the rates named in said tariff, it is a breach of the law, each consignment being a separate offence.

Secondly—Even if the rates were otherwise legal, the great disparity between them and the so-called local rates would, of itself, render them illegal; and this applies whether the fourth section (the long and short haul) is

ignored or not.

Thirdly-If it is persisted in, the remedy will be for

the Commission to reduce the local rates to the basis which has been established. The roads must expect that tast lemety will be applied, and that speedliy.

Note-If the Commission andounces rates, these rates hold good until changed by them.

Fourthly—The Commission prefers that the roads deal

with this question themselves, but cannot tolerate the present condition of things, and promp action must be It is a public seandal and disgrace, and will, if it is continued, reflect upon the Commission, as the action taken is invalid. No ten days' notice is necessary. The members of the association were completely

The members of the association was summed by the report. General Manager Egan, of the Chicago, St. Paul, and Kansas City, was first to recover. Rising to his feet, he said: "Mr. Chairman, I want the record of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas want the record of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City to be perfectly clear in this matter. In the first place, I would like to ask if that road has not voted all the time for a restoration of rates, and been simply a forced follower in meeting low rates:

The chairman said that the record of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kaneas City was perfectly clear, and that

it could in no sense be called a demoralizer. "Then, continued Mr. Egan, "we propose to keep our record as clear legally. In view of the decision of Judge Cooley, there is but one of two things for us to doeither to go entirely out of business, not moving a pound of freight, or to make a legal rate as low as

This notice fairly electrified the members them clamoring to be heard before another road could give notice of reduction. One of the cooler heals mear the chairman, however, secured the latter's attention, and made a motion to adjourn. The motion was declared carried, and the disorderly meeting was brought to a close. It lasted barely twenty minutes, but seldom or never in railroad history were twenty minutes so fraught with weighty results.

What the outcome will be no man can foretell with certainty. The 15-cent local rate goes into effect to-morrow morning, and, as it is perfectly legal, must remain in force at least ten days. In view of the position taken by the Burlington and Northern, it is extremely doubtful if there will be any immediate raising of rates. The whole difficulty lies in the position of that road. It made the 15-cent rate originally to meet Canadian Pacific and water

lies in the position of that road. It made the 15-cent rate originally to meet Canadian Pacific and water competition in the Northwest. It must do a part of the through business, as its local business does not nearly pay expenses. Of course the other 87, Paul roads, with the possible exception of the Rock Island, must meet the 15-cent rate, consequently its and Northern must give the Eurlington and Northern must give up entirely its share of the through business, or compel the other roads to keep in effect the 15-cent rate by itself refusing to yield. This course, however, means bankruptey for all the roads, and it is reasonable to suppose that they would club and it is reasonable to suppose that they would club and it is reasonable to suppose that they would club and it is reasonable to suppose that they would club and it is reasonable to suppose that they would club and it is reasonable to suppose that they would club and it is reasonable to suppose that he making of the 15-cent local rate compels its adoption, with a slight advance, at the Missouri River gateway. This means that the present 75-cent local rate to Kanas City. St. Joseph, etc., must be reduced to about 20 cents. Of course this is contingent upon the permanency of the 75-cent rate to St. Paul and Minneapol's.

Chairman Cooley was seen at the Palmer House in the evening, and talked freely on the subject. Salf he: "The officials of the Northwestern roads are acting like a parvel of fools. Of course Canadian Pacific competition has caten deeply into their carnings, but that is no reason why illegal tariffs should be made to meet the situation. I appreciate the condition of the roads fully, and will help them all I can, but I certainly will not allow them to proceed further in their present lawless course. The roads were making a laughing stock of the Interstate Commerce Commission. We propose now to see that has whall be obeyed. The Interstate Commerce Act is not perfect, and we already see where it can be improved. It will probably the amended dur

RUMORS ABOUT THE NORTHWEST SYSTEMS. Chicago, Aug. 22.-A local paper says: A report was current yesterday that a movement was on foot to consolidate the Chicago and Northwestern and Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul systems. The idea is that a syndicate composed of the Vanderblits, who now control the Northwestern, and Drexel, Morgan & Co., who held a controlling the system of the system hold a controlling interest in the Milwaukee and St. Paul, may take hold of the property and issue new stock for both roads, the syndicate pledging itself to float the \$150,000,000 new bonds of the Milwaukee and St. Paul. People in this city connected with the latter road say that no such move is contemplated. Others think that the Vanderbilts may try to go control of the St. Paul and thus stop the disastrous competition between that road and the Northwestern.
The Vanderbilts have lately been extending their system in the Southwest and South by absorbing the
Big Four and the Chesapeake and Ohlo, and there is a
probability that they may do the same thing in the
Northwest.

TO BUILD A NEW RAILWAY IN ILLINOIS. TO BUILD A NEW RAILWAY IN ILLINOIS. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22 (Special).—There were filed with the Secretary of State to-day articles of incorporation of the Fort Wayne, Wilmington and Western Railway, to be constructed in Will County, Ill., running west through Washington, Plotone and Wilmington to Bloderit station, on the Santa Fe road. The principal offices of the new company will be at Wilmington. Capital, e2,000,000. First Beard of Directors, Edmund Allen, N. M., N. Stewart, Charles Smith, Michael Collins and David Willard.

NEW DIRECTORS FOR HOCKING VALLEY. NEW DIRECTORS FOR HOCKING VALLEY.

A meeting of the directors of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad was held on Wednesday, as which Thomas F. Ryan and Samuel D. Davidson were elected directors. They are supposed to represent the stockholders who object to the threatened default in interest on September 1. No action in regard to the parameter or non-payment of interest was taken.